Zoar, and Canal Dover, to New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas From Mount Gilead, via Barne's Corners, Harmony

township, to Sparta
From Strasburg, via Frieburg, to Paris.
From Barlow's Cross Roads, via Belpre and Veto Post Office, to Centre Belpre, in Washington county.
From Canaansville, to North Union Post Office, Washington county. From Marysville, via Mount Victory, Kenton, and Mount Washington, down Eagle creek, to Findlay, Han-

From Lavona, via Lena, German Centre, in Fulton county, Lockport, and Pulaski, to Bryan, in Williams

From Lancaster, via Clearport and Middlefork, to Per ry, in Hocking county. From Eagle, in Hancock county, to Lima, in Allen From Newark, via Thornville, Somerset, and Maxville,

in Perry county; Logan and Plymouth, in Hocking county; McArthur and Charleston, in Vinton county; Berlin and Jackson, in Jackson county; and Sciotoville to Portsmouth, in Scioto county. From Ripley, in Brown county, via Decatur, Eckmans-ville, and North Liberty, in Adams county, to Youngs-IN KENTUCKY.

From Paris to Flat Rock, in Bourbon county. From Star Furnace, via Amanda, Bellefonte, and Buena Vista, to Ironton, Lawrence county, Ohio. From Grayson, via Buffalo Furnace, Laurel Furnace, and Raccoon Furnace, to Greenupsburg.

IN TENNESSEE. From Jones's Cross Roads to New Canton, Hawkins county.

From Centreville, via Beardown creek, Macedonia, and McCoy's, to Butt's Landing, Perry county. From Jonesboro', via Buffalo Ridge, to Gott's Cross Roads, in Sullivan county. From Shady to Elizabethton, in Carter county

From Lexington, via W. H. Lessenberry's, David T. Spain's, South Carrol, Lavinia, Hope Hill, and Bluff Springs, to Trenton, in Gibson county. From Knoxville, by the most direct and practicable rouse, in the judgment of the Postmaster General, to Danville, Kentucky.

From Knoxville, via Marysville, Montvale Springs, to

Anderson Court-house, South Carolina. From Knoxville, via Lyon's Store, Calloway's, and Gallagher's, to Kingston. From Jasper to the point where the Nashville and Chattangoga railroad crosses the Tennessee. From Sweet Water to Madisonville.

IN INDIANA.

From Poland to Reelsville, in Putnam county.
From Freeport, via Nicholas Kerns's and L. J. Reeves's,
to Pleasant View, in Shelby county.
From Bowling Green to Brazil, in Clay county. From Wabash, via Somerset, Xenia, and Jerome, to Tipton, in Tipton county.

From Midway, on the Indianapolis and Lafayette railroad, via Jefferson and Frankfort, to Michigan Town. From Point Commerce, via Middleburg, to Bowling

IN ILLINOIS. From Murphysborough, via Carbondale, to Marion, in From Pittsfield, via Griggsville, to Naples, Scott IN MISSOURI.

From Bloomington to Edina, in Knox county. From Spanish Prairie to Iberia, in Miller county. From Linneus to Kirksville, in Adair county. From Linneus to Trenton. From Richmond, via Kingston, to Gallatin, Daviess

From Hillsboro', via Morse's Mills, to Grubville, Jeffer-IN ARKANSAS. From Carrollton to Rock Bridge, in Missouri. From Dover, via Borland, to Yellville. From Yellville, Marion county, eastwardly, via Wm. S.

Jones's, at Bennett's river, Fulton county, crossing the Big North Fork of White River, at Albin Gordon's Ferry. From Hurricane Post Office, via James Brunton's, to Dover, a distance of about eighteen miles. From Danville to Felix Grundy Gaines's. From Little Rock, via Springfield, to Clinton.

From Fulton, in Hempstead county, to Rocky Comfort, in Sevier county. From Rock Port to Lost Creek. From Danville, via William Park's, in Yell county, and

Milton Gilbreath's, to Felix Grundy Gaines's.
From Van Buren, via Joseph Brant's, in Crawford county, and Lee C. Blackamere's, to Fayetteville. From Murfreesboro' to Adams, in Ohachola county. IN MICHIGAN. From Manchester to Chelsea, in Wastenaw county.

From Manchester to Grass Lake.

From Bronson's Prairie to Orland', Steuben county, In-IN FLORIDA. From Madison Court-house to Clay's Landing. From Pensacola to the Navy Yard. From Pensacola to the Navy Yard. From Oglethorpe, via Cuthbert, Blakely, in Georgia,

Woodville, in Alabama, to Marianna, distance about hundred and twenty miles. From Monticello to Thomasville, Georgia. From Tampa to Old Tampa Bay. From Madison Court-bouse, via Charles Mills, Charles

Ferry, and New Boston, by the most direct route, to Clay's Landing. From Apalachicola, Florida, to Bainbridge, in Georgia. From Pensacola, via Escambia, to Belleville, Alabama. From Tampa, via Thomas P. Kennedy's Store, via Jacob Summerlin's Store, to Fort Mellon. From Tampa to Old Fort Mellon.

From Fort Dade to Springfield, on to Bay Fort. IN TEXAS. From Brenham, via Long Point and Cameron, to Caldwell, in Burleson county.

From Rock Island, in Austin county, to Brenham, in

Washington county.
From Coffeeville to Hopewell. From Sherman to Washita, in Grason county From Centreville to Corsicana From Swartwout to Cold Springs. From Wheelock, via Marling, to Waco Village.

From the mouth of Red river, in Louisians, to Huntsville, Texas. From Marshall to Waco Village. From Marshall, Harrison county, via Henderson, in Rush, Tyler, in Smith county, Canton, in Vansant county,

Cedar Grove, in Kaufman county, Millwood, in Colvin county, via McKenny, to Sherman, in Grayson county.

From Palestine, in Anderson county, to Athens, in Henderson county, via Kaufman, in Kaufman county, to Millwood, in Collin county, thence through the Scarcy's Settlement to Bonham, in Fanning county.

From Houston, via Oyeta Creek, to Big Creek. From Montgomery, the county seat of Montgomery, via Cold Spring, in Polk county, via Danvill and Sparta, in

Walker county, to Montgomery.

From Georgetown, in Williamson, to "Gabriel Knob,"
a new post office now established in said county, to Hamilton, in Burnett county.

From Shreeveport, Louisisna, to Austin.

From Washington, via Caldwell, to Cameron, in Came From Frontera to San Francisco, in California. From Matagorda, via Brazoria, Cedar Lake, and Sugar Land Post Office, back to Matagorda.

IN IOWA. From Newton, via Timber Creek, to Marietta, Marshall From Columbus city, in Louisa county, to Yatton, in Washington county.
From Sabula, via Sterling, to Maquoketa, in Jackson

From West Union, in Fayette county, via Clermont, to McGregor's Landing, in Clayton county.
From Monona, via Smithfield and Rossville, to Lansing. From Monona to Columbus

From Prairie du Chien, via Paint Rock, Rossville, and Smith's Mill, to Moneek.

From Copper Harbor to Ontonagon, Lake Superior.

From Drakesville, via Unionville, Chariton, Douglas, and Lewis, to Kane.

From Marietta to the county seat of Hardin county. From Colesburgh, via Yankee Settlement, Strawberry Point, and Westfield, to West Union. From New London, in Henry county, via Pleasant Grove, Dodgeville, Yellow Springs, and Kossuth, to Hick-

ory Point, in Des Moines county.

From Fort Madison, via Denmark, Parxish, Danville,
Pleasant Grove township, in Des Moines county, to Rising Sun, Louisa county.

From Independence to Cedar Falls. From Boonsbero' to Dakotah.

From Boonstoro to Dakotan.

From Monona, via Hardin and Makee, to Lansing.

From Fort Des Moines, via Lewis, to Council Bluff.

From Hawk Eye, via Black Eye, to Muscatine.

From Muscatine to Columbus City.
From Delhi, via Quasqueton, to Fort Des Moines.
From Delhi, via Independence, to Cedar Rapids.
From Delhi, via Colesburg, to Garnaville.
From Delhi, via Hartwick and Erin, to Quasqueton.
From Iowa City, via Old Man's Creek and Millersburgh,

From Sabula, via Maquoketa and Thomas Green's, Jones county, to Anamosa. From Dubuque, via Benton and Shulsburgh, to Janes.

From Dubuque to Dyerville. IN WISCONSIN. From Lancaster, via Bee Town and Charlotte, in Grant county, to Wyocena.

From Highland, via Richland City and Sextonville, to |

Richland Centre, in Richland county.

From Potosi, via Rockville, Ellenboro', Clifton, Miffiin, and Linden, to Mineral Point, in Iowa county. From Warsaw to Shawno, on Wolf river.
From Prairie du Chien, via Lacosse, Lewis's Mills,
Douglass's Mills, Eau Gallet's Mills, Rush River Settlement, Prescott, and Point Douglas, to Saint Paul's, Min-

nesota Territory.

From Cassville, via Beertown, Lancaster, New California, and Mifflin, to Mineral Point, in Iowa county. From La Crosse, in the county of La Crosse, to Or

From Prairie du Chien, via Boydstown, Richland Creek, and Richmond, to Muscoda.

From Portage city, in Columbia county, via Beaver Creek, Crooked Lake, Buena Vista, and Plovér, to Stevens's Point, in Portage county.

IN OREGON TERRITORY.

From Salem, via Doke's Ferry, to Lafayette. The mail route from Panama to Astoria is hereby ex-

tended to Fort Stilacoom and Olympias, en Puget's Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Postmaster General be authorized and required to establish a mail between Bainbridge and Apalachicola. Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all railroads and

parts of railroads which are now or hereafter may be in operation be and the same are hereby declared to be post roads; and the Postmaster General may contract for Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department be and he is hereby authorized to allow the postmaster at Richmond, Virginia, and the postmaster at Cleveland, Ohio, the same commission on all mailable matter distributed at their respective offices as is allowed by law to the postmasters of the other distributing offices; such allowance to da from the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred

and fifty-one. Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That hereafter, as the office of Assistant Postmaster General, or either of them, shall be vacated, the appointment of his successor shall be made by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

regularly between the hours of nine o'clock at night and five o'clock in the morning, may be allowed sixty per cent. on the first hundred dollars; on every sum over and above one hundred dollars, but not exceeding four hundred dollars, forty per cent.; on every sum over and above four hundred dollars, but not exceeding twenty-four hundred dollars, but not exceeding twenty-four hundred dollars, thirty-five per cent.; on every sum exceeding twenty-four hundred dollars, fifteen per cent. And on the amount of postage on letters and packages received at a distributing office for distribution may be allowed ten per cent. Every postmaster whose compensation shall not exceed five hundred dollars in one quarter shall be allowed consent for every free letter. uarter shall be allowed one cent for every free letter elivered out of his office, excepting such as are for the ostmaster himself. But the special allowance now made by law to the postmaster at New Orleans and Washington city shall not otherwise be either increased or minished. Each postmaster who shall be required to keep a register of the arrival and departure of the mails shall be allowed ten cents for each monthly return which he makes to the Postmaster General. Each postmaster may be allowed two mills for delivery from his office to a sub scriber each newspaper not chargeable with postage: Provided, That the commissions and allowances hereby authorized shall be subject to the provisions of the fortyfirst section of the act entitled "An act to reduce into one the several acts establishing and regulating the Post Office Department," approved March the third, eighteen hundred and twenty-five.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted. That any person who shall forge or counterfeit any postage stamp printed or impressed upon any letter envelope authorized by the eight section of an act entitled "An act to establish certain post roads, and for other purposes," approved August thirty-first, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, or by any other act, or who shall counterfeit any die, plate, or engraving therefor, or who shall make or print, or knowingly use or sell, or have in his possession with intent to use or sell, any such false, forged, or counterfeited die, plate, engraving, or stamped envelope, or who shall make or knowingly use, or sell or have in his possession with intent to use or sell, any paper bearing the water mark of such letter envelopes, or any fraudulent imitation thereof, or who shall make or print, or authorize or procure to be made or printed, any stamped or printed letter envelope of the kind provided by the Postmaster General under the authority aforesaid, without the especial direction of the Post Office Department, or who, after letter envelopes have been prepared or printed, shall, with intent to defraud the revenues of the Post Office Department, deliver any such letter envelopes to any per-son or persons other than such as shall be authorized to receive the same by instrument of writing, duly executed under the hand of the Postmaster General and the seal of the Post Office Department, shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of felony, and be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or by both such fine and imprison-

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of every postmaster to cause to be defaced, in such manner as the Postmaster General may direct, all letter envelopes with postage stamps thereon which may be deposited in his office for conveyance in the mail; and if any postmas-ter sending such envelopes in the mail shall omit to de-face the same, it shall be the duty of the postmaster to whose office such envelopes shall be sent for delivery to deface them, and report the delinquent postmaster to the Postmaster General. And if any person shall use, or attempt to use, for the conveyance of any letter or other mailable matter or thing, over any post road of the United States, either by mail or otherwise, any such stamped letter envelope which has been before used for a like purpose, such person shall be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars, to be recovered, in the name of the United States, in any court having competent jurisdiction. Approved, March 3, 1853.

PUBLIC-No. 48.7 AN ACT to authorize the correction of erroneous locations of military bounty land warrants by actual settlers on the public lands in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That where an actual settler on the public lands has sought or shall hereafter attempt to locate the land settled on and improved by him, with a military bounty land warrant, and where, from any cause, an error has occurred in mak ing such location, said settler shall be authorized to relinquish the land so erroneously located, and to locate such warrant upon the land so settled upon and improved by him, if the same shall then be vacant, and if not, upon any other vacant land, on making proof of these facts to the satisfaction of the land officers, according to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Com-missioner of the General Land Office, and subject to his final adjudication.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of the act of third March, eighteen hundred and nineteen, providing for the correction of errors in making entries of land at the land offices," and of the act of twenty-fourth May, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, supple entary to said act of third March, eighteen hundred and nineteen, shall be and the same are hereby made applien-ble to errors in the location of land warrants.

[Public-No. 49.]
AN ACT to provide for additional clerks, and extend the

Approved, March 8, 1853.

sessions of the of New Mexico. of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory endeted by the Senate and House of Represente

of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of New Mexico shall hereafter have authority to employ one person as a translator and interpreter, and two clerks in addition to the number they are now authorized to employ for each House during their contracts. House during their session; and that the accounts and charges for said translator and interpreter and clerks shall be audited and settled in the same manner and upon the same principle as is provided by law for auditing and settling the accounts and accounts.

tiling the accounts and charges of other and similar officers and attendants of said Assembly.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That of the four clerks to be employed in each House of said Assembly, two shall be qualified to within the control of the control be qualified to write in the Spanish and two in the English language.

Sec. 3. And be it further engeted, That the accounts and

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the accounts and charges of the translator and interpreter, and the extra clerks which were employed in each House during the last session of said Assembly, shall be audited and allowed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and paid in the same manner and upon the same principle as is provided by law for the auditing and paying of the accounts of other and similar officers and attendants of said Assembly. Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the said Legislative Assembly shall hereafter be authorized to continue their sessions for a term not exceeding sixty instead of

sessions for a term not exceeding sixty instead of forty days, as heretofore provided. Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, And that said Legisla ture of New Mexico shall cause to be allowed the Com-missioners heretofore appointed to draft a code of laws such compensation as may be just and reasonable, and which, when so allowed, shall be paid out of the funds appropriated to defray the expenses of said Territory.

Approved, March 3, 1853.

[PUBLIC-No. 50.] AN ACT to appropriate lands for the support of schools in certain townships and fractional townships in the Territory of Minnesota, not before provided for.

Territory of Minnesota, not before provided for.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That those townships and fractional townships in the Territory of Minnesota where sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six, or either of them, directed to be reserved for school purposes by the eighteenth section of the act approved third of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, entitled "An act to establish the Territorial Government of Minnesota," shall be found fractional in quantity, and in those or fractional townships where no sections sixteen or thirty-six shall be found therein, there shall be reserved and appropriated other land for such shall be reserved and appropriated other land for such school purposes, to make up, in the first case, the defi-ciency in the quantity of said fractional sections sixteen and thirty-six, or either of them, and to give, in the sec-ond case, an equivalent for the loss of either or beth said sections: Provided, That the mode and manner of selection and approval in both cases, and the quantity selected in the second case, shall be in accordance with the princi-ples settled by the act approved the twentieth of May, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, entitled "An act to ap-propriate lands for the sapport of schools in certain town-skips and fractional townships not before provided for." Approved, March 8, 1853.

[Penlic—No. 51.]

AN ACT authorizing the Governor of the Territory of New Mexico to call an extra session of the Legislative Assembly of said Territory, should the same be deemed

necessary and expedient.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repr. of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Governor of the Territory of New Mexico, should he deem the same necessary and expedient, be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to call one extra session of the Legislative Assembly of said Territory, not to exceed ninety days in duration, any thing to the con-trary notwithstanding which may be contained in the act approved September ninth, eighteen hundred and fifty, entitled "An act proposing to the State of Texas the establishment of her northern and western boundaries, the with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That from and after the first day of April next, in place of the compensation now allowed deputy postmasters, the Postmaster General be and is hereby authorized to allow them commissions at the following rates, on the postage cellested at their respective offices, in each quarter of the year, and in due proportion for any period less than a quarter, viz: on any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, fifty per cent. but any postmaster, at whose office the mail is to arrive regularly between the hours of nine o'clock at night and

[Public-No. 52.] ACT for the relief of the Southern Mishigan Rail-

road Company.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assemiled, That the Postmaster General be authorized, and is hereby directed, to pay to the Southern Michigan Railroad Company, out of any money not otherwise appropriated, the sum of nine hundred and seventy-one dollars and forty-three cents, for services in the transportation of the great Northern mail from Toledo to Hillsdale, beyond Detroit, in the State of [Approved, March 3, 1853. Michigan. [Public-No. 53.]

AN ACT to revive and continue in force for a limited time the provisions of an act relative to suspended entries of

public land. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives the United States of America in Coogress assembled, That the several provisions of the act approved third August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, cutilled "An act providing for the adjustment of all suspended pre-emption land claims in the several States and Territories," be and the same are hereby revived and continued in force for the term of ten years from the date hereof; and those provisions are hereby declared applicable as well to cases which were inadvertently omitted to be acted on under said act, as to those of a like character and description which have arisen between the date of said act and the present time, and shall be regarded as applying to locations by bounty land warrants, as well as to ordinary en-

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That in all cases where patents have been issued on entries which were entitled o be confirmed under said act, such patents may be surrendered, and the officers at the time of such surrender, who by said act are constituted the board of adjudication, are hereby authorized and empowered to confirm such entries; and upon the cancelling of the outstanding patent, the Commissioner of the General Land Office is hereby authorized to issue a new patent, on such confirmation, to

[PUBLIC-No. 54.]

under and by virtue of "An act making reservation of certain public lands to supply timber for naval purposes," approved March first, eighteen hundred and seventeen, shall hereafter be liable to be sold in the same manner and under the same provisions and rertrictions as othe public lands in the United States. Approved, March 3, 1853.

RESOLUTION to provide for straightening the eastern boundary line of the naval hospital lands at New York. Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized and empowered, on the part of the United States, to carry into full effect an arrangement made with the coterminous proprietors, whereby a certain part of the eastern boundary of the lands of the naval hospital at New York is straighten-ed, as will appear by reference to a map, signed by the said proprietors and the commissioners for running the said line on the twenty-eighth of November, eighteen said line on the twenty-eighth of November, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, and approved by the Secretary of the Navy on the eighteenth of December, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, so that, without any pecuniary consideration from the one or the other, the slips of land on the south and west sides of said line according to said plan shall become the property of the United States, and so much on the other side as now belongs to the United States shall become the property of the abutting proprietors respectively.

[Approved, March 2, 1853.

[PUBLIC—No. 9.]

A RESOLUTION in amendment of a joint resolution relating to the duties of inspectors of steamers, approved the seventh day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-

three.
Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the inspectors of steamers to exercise the powers conferred upon them by a joint resolution of Congress, approved the seventh day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty three, subject to all the restrictions and limitations therein contained: Provided, That the time granted to applicants shall in no case extend beyond the first day of June next. Sec. 2. And be it further resolved, That the said inspec-

tors may approve of boilers and steam pipes made prior to the first day of July next, and subsequent to the pas-sage of the act approved the thirtieth of August, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled an act to provide for the better security of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, and for other purposes," if the same be not made with stamped iron: Provided, it shall appear that stamped iron could not be seasonably procured.

Sec. 3. And be it further resolved, That the said inspectors shall hereafter be authorized and empowered, upon satisfactory proof that the owner or owners of a steamer are unable to obtain seasonably or upon reasonable terms a metallic life-boat as required by said act, or that such a hoat is unsuited to the navigation in which a steamer is employed, to accept in any such case a substitute or sub-stitutes for such metallic life-boat: Provided, such substi-tute shall in their judgment afford safe and suitable means

of preserving life in case of accident.

Sec. 4. And be it further resolved, That no person interested as patentee, in any way, direct or indirect, in lifepreservers, life-boats, or any other article required for steamers by the law of August thirtieth, eighteen hun-dred and fifty-two, aforesaid, shall be deemed competent o hold the office of inspector or to discharge the duties [Approved, Marches, 1853. thereof. RESOLUTION to provide for straightening the eastern

boundary line of the naval hospital lands at New York.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of
the United States of America in Congress assembled, That
the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized and empowered, on the part of the United States, to carry into powered, on the part of the United States, to carry into full effect an arrangement made with the coterminous proprietors, whereby a certain part of the eastern boundary of the lands of the naval hospital at New York is straightened, as will appear by reference to a map, signed by the said proprietors and the commissioners for running the said line on the twenty-eighth of November, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, and approved by the Secretary of the Navy on the eighteenth of December, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, so that, without any pecuniary con-

A RESOLUTION for the relief of the Spanish consul and other subjects of Spain, residing at New Orleans, and of subjects of Spain residing at Key West, by indemnity for losses occasioned in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-one.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representa United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby re-President of the United States be and he is hereby requested to cause an investigation to be made of any losses that may have been sustained by the consul of Spain and other persons residing at New Orleans or at Key West, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-one, and who at that time were subjects of the Queen of Spain, by the violence of individuals, arising out of intelligence then recently received at those places of the execution of certain persons at Havana, in Cuba, by the Spanish authorities of that island, and that such losses so ascertained to persons at that time subjects as aforesaid, on the certificate of the Secretary of State that the same are proven to the satisfaction of the President, together with the reasonable costs of the investigation, shall be paid to those entitled, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise approout of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. [Approved, March 3, 1853.

[Public Resolution-No. 11.]

A JOINT RESOLUTION providing for the printing and binding of the "returns of the Seventh Census." binding of the "returns of the Seventh Census."

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That there be printed by the public printer, under the supervision of the Superintendent of the Public Printing, so much of the abstract of the "returns of the Seventh Census" as is recommended to be printed by the report of the select committee of the Senate, made June twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, and in the manner therein prescribed, (the "History and Statistics of the State of Maryland, according to the 'returns of the Seventh Census' of the United States." with the alterations recomsus' of the United States," with the alterations recommended by the committee, being taken as the sample,

that is to say: First. Omit the "Historical Account," the "History and Description of Counties," the 'Sketch of Geology,' and the remarks with the heading "Population" (of the State of Maryland) prefixed to the tabular statements, embracing twenty-two pages, from one to twenty-two, both inclusive, with the exception of the tabular statement at page twenty, showing the progress of population from seventeen hundred and ninety to eighteen hundred and fifty, which shall be retained.

Second. Insert the tabular statements of population,

overing from page twenty-three to page twenty-six, both Third. Omit the tabular statements from page twenty seven to page thirty, both inclusive, and substitute tables showing the nativity of the inhabitants of the State, with-

out reference to local residence, giving the sex and color, similar to the table headed "Recapitulation," at page thirty-five.

Fourth. Omit the tables relating to the deaf, dumb blind, insane, and idiotic, occupying from page thirty-on-to page thirty-four, both inclusive; retain the table head Recapitulation," on page thirty-five, and omit that headed "Manumitted and fugitive slaves," on the same page; retain the table headed "Professions, occupations, and trades,"-on page thirty-six, and tables headed

cultural productions," on pages thirty-seven and thirty Fifth. Omit the tables of "Industrial establishing frem page thirty-nine to page sixty-two, both inclusive.
Sixth. Omit tables headed "Real and personal estate and taxes," "Wages," and "Pauperism and crime," on pages sixty-three and sixty-four; omit the column which pages sixty-three and sixty-tour; omit the column which professes to give the "Private libraries," in the statement headed "Libraries," retaining the residue, and retaining, also, the statement headed "Newspapers and periodicals," on page sixty-four, and the statements headed "Education" and "Churches," on pages sixty-five to sixty-gight host inclusives. sixty-eight, both inclusive. Seventh. Omit medical statistics, life tables, &c., to the end of the work.

Eighth. There shall be prepared and published tabu lar statements showing the population alone in the local subdivisions of States less than counties, such as towns, townships, hundreds, &c., wherever the returns are sufficent for their formation.

Ninth. The condensed tables for the United States shall conform to the alterations suggested in the detailed tables for the States.

Resolved, further, That there be printed, in addition to the number usually ordered of the public documents, seven thousand copies for the use of the Senate, and ten thousand copies for the use of the House of Representa-tives: Provided, That the cost of composition for plain matter shall not exceed the Sum of sixty-two and a half the Commissioner of the General Land Office is hereby authorized to issue a new patent, on such confirmation, to the persons who made such entries, to their neirs or to their assigns.

[Approved, March 3, 1853.] cents per thousand quarto pages.

Resolved further, That the entire work hereinbefore or

AN ACT authorizing the sale of certain reserved lands in Alabama.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the lands lying in Clarke county, in the State of Alabama, which have been reserved from sale as codar lands, which have been reserved from sale as codar lands, which have been reserved from sale as codar lands, which have been reserved from sale as codar lands. for the headings of the several columns of the tabular statements, the notes, and such tables as will not appear to advantage in brevier, which shall be printed in nonpareil; and that, in all other respects, except those herein-before specified, the work shall be executed according to the provisions of the act entitled "An act providing for executing the public printing, and establishing the prices thereof, and for other purposes," approved August twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and fifty-two.

Resolved, further, That the binding of the work hereinbefore mentioned shall be executed under the direction of

the respective committees on printing for each house, and shall be paid for out of the contingent fund of the two houses of Congress, as is now prescribed by law.

To Audit and Control Contingent Expenses of the Schule.

Messrs. Dodge of Iowa, Foot, and Bright.

Public Buildings.—Messrs. James, Badger, and Hunter.

Library.—Messrs. Pearce, Bayard, and Atherton.

THE SPIRIT-RAPPING DELUSION.

RAPPED OUT OF THIRTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.—The Brooklyn Eagle says that a respectable Long Island far-mer, having become interested in the spiritual delusion, got entrapped by a "medium"—a Mrs. French, of Pitts-a brief period, the doors were opened, and the Senate rg-who obtained so much influence over him that he was induced to turn all his property into cash, and even forced his wife to give up her interest, and having obtained about \$13,000, paid it over to the witch, who immediately took French leave. He has attempted to kill himself, and is now in the New York Lunatic Asylum. He has a wife and two interesting daughters.

The New York Express, in publishing the judicial proedings in the above case, says :

"The facts brought out in Court are a beautiful expose of the rascality on the part of the jugglers in question, and one which we sincerely hope will be the means of bringing them to their richly-merited deserts. By means of their infernal expedients, acting on the credulous and weak-minded victim in this case, they have not only re-duced a worthy family to beggary, but, what is still worse, deprived them of their nearest and dearest friend in the world. As Judge Roosevelt remarked, if things go on at this rate we shall have to enlarge our lunatic asylums, and establish a bedlam wherever there is a rapping circle announced. And not only here, but in many other sec-tions of the country is this wretched imposition doing its work. In the very last St. Louis Republican come t hand we read :

"We were shocked to hear last evening that an eloquent

"We were shocked to hear last evening that an eloquent member of the bar of this city, whose name has been somewhat conspicuously connected with the folly and delusion of spiritual rappings, had become quite deranged.

"A young Irishman, said to have been remarkably sprightly and intelligent, died at the Sisters' Hospital in a state of insanity, brought on by frequent 'communications with the spirits,' as the phenomenon is called. Again, some time last autumn. spirits, as the phenomenon is called. Again, some time last autumn, a woman was brought from the country to one of our hospitals in a state of lunacy from the same cause. Another instance still: a fortnight ago a clerk in a Broadway store, a lad of fifteen or sixteen, had impaired his memory and general intelligence to such extent, by frequent spiritual interviews, as to render him totally unfit for business; he was removed by his friends. These are cases of actual insanity, directly attributable to the spiritual rapping folly, that we can call to mind as having occurred here.

If the "young Irishman" alluded to above did die in the manner described, what better are the rappers usually than murderers? Let them be abhorred and avoided as such. We read in the Albany Argus:

such. We read in the Albany Argus:

"The Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum at Utica says that instanty is fearfully on the increase in this State. We learn that from Monday until Friday last (five days) seventeen new patients were admitted into this institution—the greatest number ever before admitted in so brief a space of time. There is no doubt but that this increase is owing, in a great measure, to the unhealthy state of excitement caused by the 'spiritual' humbugs of the day. This mental disturbance reaches people of all classes, for in all classes there are to be found those unfortunate beings in whom the nervous predominates over and tyrannically rules the other temperaments, and renders them susceptible to the peculiar and fascinating influences of such marvellous demonstrations as it is alleged are produced by 'spiritual mediums.' But the people are more highly charged with electro-magnetism than with common sense."

The Black Dress Coat is doomed. An ukase of Napo-leon III. has banished it from the salons of Paris; and, as Paris gives the vogue to all the world, we may soop of the Navy on the eighteenth-of December, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, so that, without any pecuniary consideration from the one to the other, the slips of land on the south and west sides of said line, according to said plan, shall become the property of the United States, and so much on the other side as now belongs to the United States shall become the property of the abutting proprietors respectively.

[Approved, March 2, 1853.]

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE.

MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1853 Mr. WALKER submitted the following resolution, where was considered and agreed to:

Resolved, That a committee of two be appointed to waithe President of the United States and inform him that

Senate is in session, and ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

The PRESIDENT of the Senate appointed Mr. WALKER Mr. MORTON renewed the resolution submitted by him

Mr. MORTON renewed the resolution submitted by him the 28th February last, relative to the pay and milesge of DAVID L. YULES, of Florida.

Mr. JONES submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate pay the amount which may be allowed by the committee to audit and control the expenses of the Senate for the expenses incurred during the last session in repairing and fitting up for use two rooms in the basement of the Capitol.

Mr. SOULE presented a memorial, signed by twenty members of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, in relation to the election of the Hon. Judan P. Benyamin to a seat in the Senate of the United States, protesting in their own name, and in that of the people of the Commonwealth of Louisiana, against the usurpation of the Legislature of 1852, against the constitutionality of said election, and against the right claimed by Mr. Benyamin to represent the State of Louisiana.

In presenting the memorial Mr. Soule took occasion

In presenting the memorial Mr. Soule took occass to observe that the question raised by the memorialists had been fully debated, and by a vote of both houses the had been fully debated, and by a vote of ooth houses the Legislature had declined going into a new election, there-by either endorsing the action of the prior Legislature, or conceding the point that they had no control over the subject. Such being the circumstances under which the memorial was sent to him, he had simply to comply with the request of the memorialists, and present it to the Senate, but must decline to take any further action on the

Mr. WALKER, from the Select Committee appointed on the part of the Senate to wait on the President to inform him that the Senate was ready to receive any con munication he might be pleased to make, reported that the committee had performed that duty, and the Presi-dent had replied that he would make a communication in

In a few minutes a message was received from the President by Mr. Sydney Webster, his private Secretary; and On motion by Mr. MASON, the Senate went into Executive session, and after a very brief period the doors were opened, and the Senate adjourned.

Commerce.-Messrs. Hamlin, Soule, Seward, Dodge of Visconsin, and Benjamin. Public Lands.—Messrs. Borland, Dodge of Iowa, Pratt, Pettit, and Thompson of Kentucky.

Military Affairs.—Messrs. Shields, Borland, Dawson, Fitzpatrick, and Jones of Tennessee. Naval Affairs .- Messrs. Gwin, Mallory, Fish, Thomp-

son of New Jersey, and Toombs. Post Offices and Post Roads.—Messrs. Rusk, Soule, Morton, Hamlin, and Smith.

Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Sebastian, Walker, Cooper, Mallory, and Cooper

Patents and Patent Office .- Messrs, James, Evans, Dawson, Stuart, and Smith. Roads and Canals:-Messrs. Bright, Douglas, Geyer, Adams, and Sumner. Territories.—Messrs. Douglas, Weller, Cooper, Hous-ton, and Jones of Iowa.

Claims .- Messrs. Brodhead, Adams, Pratt, Chase, and Wade. Pensions .- Messrs. Jones of Iowa, Weller, Foot, Evans. and Toombs.

To Audit and Control Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

Mr. CLAYTON then rose and addressed the Senate at great length in vindication of his course in relation to he Bulwer treaty, and in reply to charges made against him during the debate on the subject of Mr. Cass's de-

adjourned. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1853.

Mr. BADGER stated that in proposing the committees the other day there was an oversight in regard to the Committee on Printing, that committee having been omitted. As it might be necessary in the course of the present Executive session to have such a committee. would ask the unanimous consent of the Senate to have it appointed at once, and begged leave to submit the following: Messrs. Borland, Hamlin, and Soule.

The committee was appointed accordingly. Mr. BADGER asked the favor of the Senate to be allowed to make a personal explanation. It was the first time in the course of a long service that he had ever time in the course of a long service that he had ever the case, and presumed there would be no objection to the adoption of the resolution. troubled himself with any matters outside of the chamber, having ever been in the habit of looking, so far as he was personally concerned, on all personal attacks with an indifference bordering on contempt. A case, however, had arisen which might well form an exception, not only from a sense of justice to himself, but to his late colleague, (Mr. Mangum,) who was also compromised by the

Mr. B. then sent to the Chair an extract from a paper published at Wilmington, (N. C.) which had lately been called to his notice. The extract in question read as fol-

"This WEEK .- The close of business on Thursday night

"TRIS WEEK.—The close of business on Thursday night virtually concludes the present administration of national affairs. At 12 o'clock on Friday Franklin Pierce will take the oath of office as President of the United States.

"The present Congress will also end at the same time, and there is great reason to fear that it will go out without having done any thing for our river or bars. The only chance now is with the Senate; and both the Senators from this State turn their backs upon the affair and upon us. Whig or Democrat, Federalist or Republican, we must have a Cape Fear Senator if we hope to have any thing done for the interests of this portion of the State. Messrs. Badger and Mangum care for us about the value of a chew of tobacco. Perhaps, however, Mr. Ashe may yet be able to effect something through others, but it is an uphill business when even the urgent resolutions of the Legislature of their own State cannot induce our North Carolina Senators to co-operate with him. That they have refused to do so we know."

Mr. Badger then went on to show the gross injustice

sonal solicitation of Mr. B., who had shown the gre cessity that existed for the improvement of Cape

Mr. CLAYTON then resumed and con marks on this subject, commenced yesterday; in the course of which he denied that the Monroe doctrine had ever been sustained by any Democratic Administration, but, on the other hand, had been repudiated by every Democratic Sensior, as would be seen by the debates on the Panama mission.

Mr. DOUGLAS rose to reply, but moved that the further consideration of the subject be postponed until to-

Mr. DOUGLAS rose to reply, but moved that the further consideration of the subject be postponed until tomorrow, declaring that he should confine himself strictly to the points at issue between the Senator from Delaware and himself, as shadowed forth in his speech of to-day and yesterday.

IMPRISONMENT OF JAS. H. WEST.

Mr. JAMES presented resolutions of the Legislature of Rhode Island relative to the imprisonment of Jas. H. West, a citizen of the United States, and the seizure of his property, by the authorities of Cuba; which was ordered to lie on the table and he printed.

There is a preamble to the resolutions of the Legislature of Rhode Island, going into a statement of the transaction and the course proper to be pursued; which having been referred to a committee, that committee reports the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this General Assembly, having received out.

Resolved, That this General Assembly, having received a tain documents from the Minister of Spain at Washington, explanation of the proceedings against Mr. Jas. H. West, gard them as insufficient for the purpose of justifying alleged outrage upon Mr. West and his property, and of pyenting the resolutions above recited from being carried in effect.

effect.

Resolved, That the resolutions be forwarded to the Hon.
Chantes James, and that he be requested to cause the said resolutions to be laid before the Senate of the United States.

Mr. MASON said he would offer a resolution on the ubject, which he wished might be adopted. Mr. M. then sent to the Chair the following resolution Mr. M. then which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be reResolved, That the President of the United States be re-Resolved, That the Precident of the United States be re-juested, if in his opinion not incompatible with the public in-erest, to communicate to the Senate copies of a correspon-lence relating to the imprisonment or detention in custody of James H. West, a citizen of the United States, at Sagna to James II. West, a citizen of the United States, at Sagna to James II. West, a citizen of the United States, at Sagna to James II. West, a citizen of the United States, at Sagna to James II. West, a citizen of the science of his pro-perty by the mathematics of maid Island, sogether with all in-formation connected therewith.

On motion by Mr. MASON, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and, after some time spent therein, the doors were opened.— And the Senate adjourned.

THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1853.

of motion by Mr. MASON, the Senate went into Executive session, and after's very brief period the doors were opened, and the Senate adjourned.

TURSDAY, MARCH S, 1853.

The following resolutions came up in their order; Resolved, That the President be respectfully requested, if compatible in his opinion with the public interest, to communicate to the Senate the end of the Secretary of State accompanying the Executive message to the Senate of the 18th of February last, as having been agreed upon by the Department of Fiate, the British Misster, and the State of Costa Rice on the 30th of April. 1852, having for their object the settlement of the territorial controversies between the States and Governments bordering and the State of Costa Rice on the 30th of April. 1852, having for their object the settlement of the territorial controversies between the States and Governments bordering and the State of Honduras, and the State of Honduras, and the state of the Scale such information as it may be in the converse of his Department to Turnish in regard to the conflicting claims of Great Britain and the State of Honduras, and their state of the Islands of Rostan, Benoce, Utila, Bartat, Helene, and Morat, in or near the bay of Honduras.

Mr. BRIGHT observed that a proper organization of the Senate required that certain committees should be appointed. An arrangement had been made, and the list was in the hands of the Senator from North Carolina, (Mr. Baroage.) It was intended to be temporary, suited to the present session, and at the next session the committees could be recorganized.

Mr. BADGER desired to add to what had fallen from the Senator from Indiana, that there had been momentarial changes made, and that the report, which was intended to be temporary, might be considered andagreed to. The report of committees as then read and agreed to the present session, and at the next session the committee was then read and agreed to the preport of committees was then read and agreed to the proport of committees was then read

of demurrage is to be paid hereafter.

Mr. C. stated his object in offering the resolution to be to ascertain the precise state of the facts with regard to the contracts entered into for the purpose of supplying coal for the squadron ordered to the Chinese seas. It would be recollected that the agents had been appointed for the purpose of purchasing the coal required not only for the navy proper, but for the workshops in the different navy yards. The duty of one was to inspect and purchase anthracite, the other to inspect and purchase bituminous, and these agents were to receive for compensation a commission of five per centum on all their purchases. bituminous, and these agents were to receive for compensation a commission of five per centum on all their purchases.

These agents had offered to supply anthracite at \$14.50 and
bituminous for \$14.90 per top. It appeared, however,
that their offers were not accepted, and that Howland &
Aspinwall were appointed inspectors, and authorized to
make the purchases for the squadron. This firm had
purchased small quantities of American anthracite and
bituminous coals, but it appeared had relied mainly on
English coal for the necessary supply, which had been
purchased at a greatly advanced price upon the American
coals, though greatly inferior in quality, as had been
shown by tests made by scientific men on more than one
occasion. He had been informed, and had little doubt of
the truth of the information, that the English coal would
cost at least one-fourth more than the American coal.
Instead of five per cent. (allowed the regularly authorized agents) Howland & Aspinwall are to receive ten per
cent., besides ten and a half per cent. on exchange upon
all the English coal purchased. If such should prove the
fact, it was an outrage, and he desired to have the facts
in an authentic shape.

in an authentic shape.

At the time the squadron might be expected to reach the Chinese seas there would be some 80,000 or a 100,000 tons required for consumption, and if that firm were to be allowed ten per cent: commission and the price of coal be \$20 per ton, they would receive \$160,000, besides the Government having to pay in exchange at least as much more, and this too, be it remembered, when American coal was offered to be delivered at a price certainly not

coal was offered to be delivered at a price certainly not exceeding \$15 per ton.

Mr. C. desired it to be distinctly understood that he cast no reflection on the Secretary of the Navy. The late Secretary, Mr. Kennedy, had nothing to do with it, nor did he believe had his predecessor. He regarded both as men of strict integrity, and admirably qualified to discharge the duties of the high and responsible station they had successively filled. He understood that these contracts had been authorized by the bureaus, indirectly by the Secretaries of course, but entirely without their knowledge. He desired to obtain the facts in the case, and presumed there would be no objection to

The resolution was agreed to. On motion by Mr. SEBASTIAN. Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be directed to furnish a statement of the amounts paid as annuities under the different treaties with the Choctaw tribe of Indians, specially cifying the amount and date of each payment, and includ the interest on investments under the treaty of 1837, toget with a statement in detail of the expenditures under the

rious treaty provisions for educ On motion by Mr. SEBASTIAN, Resolved, That all business heretofore referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and pertaining to the business of the Executive session, not reported on or otherwise definitely disposed of, be again referred to said committee, with like

CENTRAL AMERICA. Mr. DOUGLAS, who was entitled to the floor, rose and addressed the Senate at great length, and with much earnestness, more than once drawing down from the crowded galleries unmistakable symptoms of applause.

Mr. MASON then moved that the further consideration

of the subject be postponed until to-morrow.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and after some time spent therein the doors were opened, and the Senate adjourned to Monday.

mot induce our North Carolina Senators to co-operate with him. That they have refused to do so we know."

Mr. Badour then went on to show the gross injustice of the charge, and to point out in detail the active exertions made by himself as well as his colleague in endeavoring to secure for the inhabitants of Wilmington, that had a particular interest in the improvement of Cape Fear river, the necessary appropriations to effect that object. He went into a minute detail of the course pursued by him, showing how zealously he had struggled on all occasions to further the interests of his State, and particularly of that interest which he had been charged with neglecting.

Mr. GWIN rose to corroborate every sentence that had fallen from Mr. Badour, and bore testimony to the active personal solicitations of that Senator to the committee of which he (Mr. G.) was chairman, in endeavoring to secure the appropriation, which had been effected mainly by his personal exertions, and had passed the Senate, but had been specially excepted to by the House, and by the committee of conference on the part of the House.

Mr. HAMLIN, as chairman of the committee of onference, also bore testimony to the zealous co-operation of the improvement alluded to.

Mr. Borlland followed, vindicating Mr. B. from the improvement alluded to.

Mr. BORLAND followed, vindicating Mr. B. from the darge of cither negligence or indifference; and admitted that, although opposed in the main to improvements of fivers and harbors, he had yielded the point at the pervitors and harbors, he had yielded the point at the pervitors and harbors, he had yielded the point at the pervitors and harbors, he had yielded the point at the pervitors and harbors, he had yielded the point at the pervitors and harbors, he had yielded the point at the pervitors and harbors, he had yielded the point at the pervitors and harbors, he had yielded the point at the pervitors and harbors, he had yielded the point at the pervitors and harbors, he had yielded the point at the pervitors HEAVY VERDICT .- In the Common Pleas of Cuyahoga HEAVY VERDICT.—In the Common Pleas of Cuyahoga county, Ohio, Judge Starkweather presiding, Anthony Keary has recovered a verdict of \$6,100 against the Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati Railroad Company. The action was brought to recover damages for personal injuries caused by a collision between a locomotive and a gravel train, on Scranton's Flats, on the 3d December, 1851. The plaintiff, who was a brakesman on the gravel train, was severely injured, and lost his left hand. Judge Starkweather held that the case of the Little Miami Railroad vs. Steares settled the law that the principal is